It is absolutely indispensable to the future peace of the country, that the world shall be made to understand that treason is a great crime, and must be punished. Yet in the settlement of these questions, the rebels shall receive at our hands all that justice and safety will permit us to grant. Our treatment of them shall be greatly influenced by their future conduct and actions towards the nation. And in shaping these, it would be well for them to remember that the war was of their own seeking, and of their own making, and that no one is so completely bound by a verdict as the man who sought the advantages of the trial.

THE SOLDIERS.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by our opponents to obtain the votes of our fellow-citizens recently returned form the service of the country in the army of the nation. In these efforts they should, and it is confidently believed, that they will fail:

1. Because a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion has ever been urged by the Union party of the country.

2. Because the war has never been sustained or advocated by the leaders of the party opposed to the administration.

3. Because the friends of the Union cause have always sustained and supported the soldiers in the field, and the leaders of pretended Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soldiers of the Union, calling them "Lincoln's hirelings," "robbers," "plunderers," and other epithets unfit for repetition.

4. Because when volunteers were called for, they demanded a draft.

5. Because when the draft come, they opposed the commutation clause, and declared it was a discrimination against the poor man.

6. Because when that clause was repealed they complained that the only hope of the poor man was gone.

7. Because they denounced the war as a negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist in carrying it on.

8. Because they became highly indignant when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies with the South.

9. Because they opposed every measure the Government found it necessary to adopt for the suppression of the rebellion.

10. Because they magnified every rebel success, and deprecated every Union victory.

11. Because, in 1864, they declared the war a failure.

12. Because, in 1865, they declare that the fruits of the war are "debt, disgrace and slaughter."

13. Because they tried to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in service. Their leaders opposed it in almost every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman of their State Central Committee, said, (see Record of 1864, pages 335,339,) "I vote against this bill upon principle, as well as for form. It is said that so meritorious a class as volunteer soldiers should not be disfranchised. To this I answer, that neither the Constitution of 1790, nor that of 1838, conferred this privilege, and the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are from their nature incompatible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. *He disfranchises himself when he ceases to be a citizen, and takes upon himself the duties of a soldier.*" When the amendment of the Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, many of the so-called Democratic counties gave majorities against it, while every county in the State (and it is believed every election precinct) which gave to Abraham Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave a majority in favor of the amendment.

14. Their leaders almost invariably opposed giving bounties to volunteers, while the friends of the Union party always sustained and supported these measures.

15. Even since the war is over, they employed their ablest lawyers in an effort to declare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and really persuaded their two friends on the bench of the Supreme Court so to hold.

16. When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Government ordered a draft, they resisted, and all of their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court declared the law authorizing the National Government to take men out of the State, by draft, was unconstitutional and void. Men were only obtained, and the nation saved because their party was defeated at the polls in 1863, and the act of three of these Judges rebuked by the people, and one of their places filled by a loyal man and sound judge.

17. Because they have tried to injure the credit, and disparage the currency of the country, by means of which the pay, bounties, and pensions of the soldier can alone be paid. This point they also pressed before the Supreme Court of the State, and failed by a division of three to two.

18. Because the platform of the Union party recognizes the services of the soldier—declares that the war was commenced by rebels—that peace was the result of the courage and heroism of the Union army—that the cause in which he fought was holy and sacred, and that honor, glory, and prosperity to the country, and not "debt, disgrace, and slaughter," are the legitimate fruits of his toil.

19. Because when Union men expressed the hope, that our troops might soon be able to conquer the South, even by their exhaustion and want of food, those leaders of the new Democracy declared that "we would never conquer the South," and that "they had more to eat in the South than we had in the North."

20. Because when rebels were starving our brave soldiers by hundreds at Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville, and elsewhere, these same leaders excused or mitigated the crime by declaring that "they fed our prisonrs as well as they did their own men;" that "owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE OPPOSITION.

The opposition has not been so consistent in their course towards President Johnson as they have on the subject of the war. Prior to his renomination they abused, villified and denounced him. From the time of his nomination until the election, no epithets were too coarse. From the inauguration until the death of President Lincoln, they continued in the same strain. After that they began to flatter—then to approach. When he ordered the execution of the assassins, they sent forth a loud howl of indignation. When he ordered a trial of the Andersonville wholesale murderer, and talked of trying Jefferson Davis, they were about to give him up in despair. But now they profess to grow a little more confident. They endorse him in Maine and New York. They endorse him (provided he will do as they wish) in Pennsylvania. In 1863, they spoke of him thus: Senator Lamberton. Record of 1863, page 369: "But *then* he was Andrew Johnson the Democrat. Now, however, he has deserted his post of duty in Tennessee; he is stultifying his past record; *he has become a pensioner on power, and a defender of the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln; and he appears among us to-day as an itinerant peddler of abolitionism.*" Senator Wallace, page 374: "During all the existence of the rebellion, where is Andrew Johnson? In the Senate of the United States seeking protection for himself and his fellows under the bayonets of the soldiers of McClellan. He is never found in armsin defence of his State, or valiantly fighting in defence of the liberties of his people, against the armed cohorts of the rebellion. Never, never!" Senator Clymer, page 377: "I say, sir, that his" (Johnson's) "appointment, by the President of the United States, to that position, was a usurpation of power on the part of the President."

"That is my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. But without any regard to any question of his official position, take *Andrew Johnson as an individual.* I never, by my vote, will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of this great State, in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional afid tyrannical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the furthest, and is ready to go still further, *to destroy, to uproot, to upturn* every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power; *I know that for pelf, or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval.*"

These political leaders now are simply watching their chances, hoping that something may turn up which may enable them to return to power. In New York they adopted a platform at variance with all their past professions, and actually refused to condemn negro suffrage! They hope to use President Johnson to subserve their selfish purposes.

* * * * * * * *

THE CHARGE OF NEGRO EQUALITY.

For many years our political opponents seem to have a large investment in slavery and the negro. Now that slavery is pretty generally admitted to be dead, it was thought that they might allow the old subject to rest. But not so. They return to the question with as much apparent zeal and warmth as ever. With a full knowledge of the fact that negro suffrage and negro equality are not and could not possibly be an issue in the October contest, they are making extraordinary efforts to mislead and deceive their fellow-citizens into a contrary belief. They think that our hostility and prejudices against the negro are so great, and that they have so often appealed to these with some show of success, that it is only necessary to repeat the effort in order to accomplish their designs. They tell you that efforts are being made to elevate the negro, and to place the two races on an equality. They seem to be very much afraid that some poor degraded negro may outstrip them in the race of life. They tell us that these negroes are weak, ignorant, and inferior to the whites. If so it would seem that they needed our help and assistance to educate and instruct them. The only danger of equality we can see is, that some white men, by continuing longer in such a course of argument, in utter disregard of truth, experience and history for the base purpose of reaching the prejudices of the thoughtless, may at last succeed in bringing themselves down to or beneath the level of the negro. The time was when they confidently declared that the destruction of slavery would send swarms of negroes into our midst to drive away white laborers. Experience has shown that the few we had here ran away from slavery in the South, and that had there been no slavery there these negroes in the North would have long since moved South. They told us, too, that in case of a war, the slaves would all fight for their masters. Neither Southern masters nor their Northern allies have any faith in this doctrine now But these politicians cannot live without the negro. He comprises nearly their entire stock in trade. One year it is one phase of the negro question: another year it is something else. The great work of Bishop Hopkins was once one of their standard works. It is rather dull sale this year. The conduct of these politicians towards the poor degraded negro would be past all comprehension had we not a memorable example of the same kind in the early history of the human race. All the troublesome and deadly plagues of Egypt, including the death of all the first-born of the land, were not sufficient to reach the heart of Pharaoh, nor to persuade the Egyptians of the errors and sins of slavery. So that, even after the slaves had left the country, led by a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night, the ruler and his hosts of subjects followed them even into the midst of the Red Sea. Our nation has suffered more than all the plagues of Egypt. As the law of primogeniture has been abolished among us, the deaths were not all of our first-born, but nearly one of ever household; yet these deluded hosts, led on by hard-hearted and wicked Pharaohs, as leaders, are still pursuing even into the midst of the Red Sea. Will not the "waters, standing as walls of safety to the slaves, return again and cover Pharaoh and his hosts, and all that come into the sea after them, until there shall remain not so much as one of them?"

OUR CANDIDATES.

For Auditor-General, we have presented the name of Major General JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery; and for Surveyor-General, that of Colonel JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.—As biographies of these two gentlemen have recently been published and circulated among their fellow-citizens, it is only remarked here, that they are both brave and gallant soldiers, and especially qualified for a satisfactory discharge of the duties of the respective offices for which their fellow-citizens have nominated them.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUE.

It is not to be disguised that there is a large number of persons both at the North and at the South who have not finally abandoned the hope of the ultimate triumph of the principles of the late rebellion. They hope to secure by the success of their views at the ballot-box, that which they failed to accomplish by armed force. It may depend upon the decision of Pennsylvania on the 10th of October, whether the war shall prove, at last, a failure—whether its fruits are to be only "debt, disgrace and slaughter," or whether it is to have substantial results in the death and burial of slavery, State sovereignty and the right of secession.

It is a well-established fact, that the contest was long protracted by reason of the hope and belief entertained by the South, that they would receive aid and sympathy from the North. It is now all important to the South, that they should be assured that this hope is fallacious, and that the North will adhere unfalteringly, to the doctrines, principles and views which carried them triumphantly through the four years of bloody war. It is best to let them know at once and forever, that there is no hope for the final triumph of the doctrines and measures for which they contended in the field.

We have seen that the men among us who were first to urge upon the Government to hold the rebels in the light of belligerents, are now the first to strive to relieve them from the consequences and penalties of their belligerency. Those who were constant in their predictions that the "war would never end," and that "the South could never be conquered," are now most ready to insist that the war is over, and that its objects and results shall not be secured, but that rebels shall be instantly restored to all their former rights under the Constitution and laws of the country. These same men who are now appealing to the soldiers for their votes, officially denounce as "murderers" all those engaged in trying and punishing by military commission, the authors of the wholesale slaughter of their companians in arms. All this and more they do with a full knowledge of the law of nations, and the laws of war, which declare that these men have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution, and that they now lie prostrate at the feet of the victor, as conquered, overthrown and subdued belligerents: with just such rights and no more, as a kind and merciful Government may choose to vouchsafe to them. Let the people rally to the polls and sustain by their votes the great cause so nobly and bravely defended and sustained by the soldiers in the field. The future will then declare that the "Great War of Freedom" was not a "failure," but our children to the latest generation, will learn to read with the warmest glow of patriotism, those pages of our nation's history, which describes the skill and heroism of the officers and soldiers of this great struggle, and never cease to venerate their memories. The greatness, power, resources and energy of a free people displayed in our great struggle for the preservation of the nation's life, will only be equaled by the future greatness, prosperity and success of the nation purified, regenerated and reclaimed by the fiery ordeal through which we have just passed.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has written a letter to a committee of citizens of Albemarle county, Virginia, on the approaching Congressional election in that State. It is dated Auburn, near Brandy Station, September 12, and like all the effusions of that gentleman, is very long. In regard to the oath which must be taken by all elected members of Congress before they can take their seats in that body, he says that there is no constitutional provision prohibiting Congress from imposing any oath they may see proper, except it be one of a religious character. If any elected members of Congress are tainted with former treason, there is no surety that they can get their seats. He therefore thinks it advisable for all voters to cast their ballots for those who can take the congressional oath, and for them only, as there is not the slightest chance for the repeal, or even modification of this oath, at the coming session of Congress. There is, however, a probability that it will be made more stringent, for this Congress will be more radical than the last. There is suspicion now and there will be then that the South is only physically crushed—the *spirit* of rebellion still living. This suspicion will be increased by disqualified parties presenting themselves for admission. It will create the impression that there is some plot in conception to give the control of the Government into Southern hands, and, by that means, undo all the work the loyal North accomplished during the rebellion. Mr. Botts therefore thinks that the people of the South should not vote for any one who hesitates to take the oath in good faith. He denounces all those who are endeavoring to create disaffection by saying that the candidates should not take the oath. Their foolishness is only exceeded by their spirit for doing mischief. Mr. Botts concludes with a stirring appeal to the people to abide by the law, and all will be well. It is the easiest and best way to accomplish their ends, and will, of course, ultimately accrue to their benefit.

THE *Times'* Washington special says: The Bureau of rebel archives, under the charge of that well known scholar and meritorious Dr. Francis Lieber, is now fairly organized and at work on the classification of the five hundred boxes of the archives of the late Confederate States. The documents relate to every Department and period of the rebellion, and cover the larger part of its civil and military history. Their classification and compilation by such an able and discriminating gentleman as Dr. Lieber will put the history of the Confederacy in a correct light before the public. The title of the Bureau has been changed, and it is now called the Archive Office of the War Department, and it will be the custodian of an immense portion of the archives of the war, which have been forwarded to the Department. There are now deposited in the Department the official histories of eight or ten army corps, as filed by their Adjutant Generals. The archive office now occupies a spacious room of one street, while awaiting the preparation of Ford's Theater, which will be in readiness about the 1st of January. In addition to the archives there will be deposited there about seven hundred captured flags and numerous other trophies, which will render it historical of the rebellion.

Franklin Repository.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CAPT. GEO. EYSTER.—The 16th district has, with one or two others, been consolidated with the 15th, and Capt. R. M. Henderson, of Carlisle, will close up the unfinished business of the several districts consolidated with his. One clerk will report to him from each district. Capt. George Eyster, the Provost Marshal of this district from the passage of the law creating the office until now, will retire on the 30th instant, and on to-morrow all the public property remaining on hands will be sold at public sale at his office. All the records of his office, with unfinished business will be transmitted to Carlisle.

Capt. Eyster accepted a most laborious and ungracious task when he was installed as Provost Marshal. His official duties commenced when popular prejudice was strong against conscription, and every dictate of cupidity, selfishness, disloyalty and cowardice was ever arrayed against his official fidelity. But he leaves a record of which he may well be proud, for with all the temptation and all the persistent and cunningly devised attempts to defraud the government, he stood like a wall of adamant against them, and he now retires from the position enjoying the confidence of the government in a peculiar degree, and respected by all at home for the unblemished integrity that ever characterized his official duties. However men may have felt aggrieved at the time at the severely just administration of his office, as required by his oath, and the interests of an imperilled government, all must concede that he was one of the few public officers who were ever faithful under all circumstances. He has resumed the practice of his profession, and he will be welcomed back to the bar with increased public confidence in his sterling personal and professional qualities.

OUR COUNTY AND DISTRICTS.—As politicians are now making their calculations, we propose to aid them with the figures of last year. The vote of Franklin county in October, 1864, for Congress including the army vote in full, was as follows:

For Gen. Koontz	3508
For Gen. Coffroth	3457
Koontz's majority	51

The following is the vote of the county by districts for President last year, including the army vote:

	Lin.	M'C.		Lin.	M'C.
Antrim	468	443	Orrstown	76	119
North Ward	278	143	Peters	152	53
South Ward	256	226	Quincy	181	309
Concord	99	93	Southampton	53	71
Dry Run	94	98	Sul. Spring	23	48
Fayetteville	222	190	St. Thomas	138	169
Greenvillage	163	109	Washington	312	202
Guilford	175	197	Warren	50	57
Hamilton	116	142	Welsh Run	92	145
Letterkenny	136	227	Army vote	346	259
Lurgan	87	139			
Loudon	78	92		3,862	3,821
Metal	124	83	Lincoln's majority, 41		
Montgomery	214	147			

The Senatorial district voted for President as follows:

	Lincoln.	M'Clellan.
Adams	2612	3016
Franklin	3862	3821
	6474	6837

M'Clellan's majority, 363.

Our Assembly district voted as follows:

	Lincoln.	M'Clellan.
Franklin	3862	3821
Perry	2406	2446
	6268	6267

Lincoln's majority, 1.

WARRANTED.—We would say to our readers, that Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co., proprietors of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure warrant it to cure the most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, no matter of how long standing.

We bid you try Coe's Dyspepsia Cure; it will help you. Constipation, one of the chief causes of ill health, is completely cured by the use of the Cure. All diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, like sick-headache, heart-burn, Cramps, Pains or Colic, are controlled instantaneously by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY.—By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friend Carl F. Kolbe has taken charge of this Institution. Both the School and the Principle are so well known in this community that recommendations are useless. Persons having daughters to educate cannot do better than to send them there.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

WE advise all who want to buy goods to retail again to call and examine GELWICKS and BURKHART'S large stock of merchandise before going to the city or before buying elseware, as you can do as well with this firm on all goods and on some articles better than in the city.

AT CRESSLER'S DRUG STORE.—A new and extensive stock of Toilet Articles, foreign and domestic, are now offered, many of them at reduced prices. Call and examine.

WE advise all who want good pure white Kerosene Oil free from smell and smoke, to go to GELWICKS and BURKHART'S, either at wholesale or retail.

WOULD call attention of Ladies to the Fancy Fur advertisement of John Fareira, 718 Arch street, Philadelphia, in this issue.

REMEMBER Gelwicks and Burkhart keep everything and sell cheap.

WITH US BUT NOT OF US.

The *North American* in an elaborate review of Hon. John Cessna's speech at the late Union ratification meeting in Philadelphia, thus pungently refers to the position of the Democracy:

We agree with Mr. Cessna most heartily when he says of these so-called Democrats, "it is perfectly manifest that they have not accepted the results of war, nor are they prepared to bow to its decrees." We see this in every line of their platform, in every utterance of their presses and politicians, and in every act of their party in Congress or the Legislatures of the States. As they find it impossible to feel any pride in the results of a war which they formally pronounced to be a disgrace in its results, so they cannot reconcile it with their notions to accept the results or aid in carrying them into effect. They everywhere vote against the ratification of the constitutional amendment; they are opposed to all safeguards for personal liberty at the south, at the same time that they raise a clamor about such safeguards at the north; and they never lose an opportunity of aiding the rebels in anything they attempt or desire, or to weaken the attachment of the loyal people of the north to patriotic principles.

This pernicious party is with us, but not of us. It wears its name only as a disguise, to conceal its real character and designs. Where it cannot lawfully gain the reins of power for itself, its determination is to ruin, if possible. It has nothing in common with the spirit of our free institutions or the character of our people. Its blind followers are the slaves of an odious rebel aristocracy, which dictates their platforms and governs the course of their leaders. The rights of labor, which should be the especial care of any real Democratic party, this concern is invariably opposed to. Let the operative be white or black, free or slave, this "Democratic" party is always opposed to his interests. For weary years it sought to crush out the white labor of the north by free trade, just as it sought to rivet forever the chains of the southern slave. The Republican party, pointing to its own record, makes no special appeals to classes but asks thinking men to ponder over the portrait which this "Democratic" party has drawn of itself. If after the experience of the past ten years any one of ordinary intelligence does not fully understand the desperate aims and perilous nature of this arch foe of human liberty, we are more inclined to pity than to condemn. But as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we must now once more struggle against the common enemy, and re-assert our principles and secure our ascendancy.

DEMOCRACY PHOTOGRAPHED.

The *Evening Post*, in the course of an article on "the future of parties" alludes to its old compatriots in terms any thing but flattering or "conciliatory." We commend the language of the *Post* especially to those who are so anxious to bury the past in oblivion:

"In the history of that party, since 1848, there is everything to embarrass it, little or nothing to give it strength. On the territorial question it deliberately yielded its principle of universal freedom to strike hands with the slave masters. Under lead of such degenerate and selfish schemers as Buchanan and Pierce, it became not merely a subservient tool in their hands, but a despicable one, crouching and fawning, and eating the dust with a meanness that was more than ordinarily vile. At the outbreak of the war, of the leaders of this party considerably more than half took an open or concealed part in an armed effort to destroy the integrity of the nation, and, what was baser even than provoking a needless civil war, in inviting foreign monarchies to help give the death-blow to the republic—the last hope of the world. During war the same leaders did what they could to hinder it—they opposed recruiting, ridiculed our generals, resisted the draft, denounced the government, and vilified and abused any man, no matter what his political antecedents, who made himself conspicuous for zeal or honesty in prosecuting the insurgents. Our victories were diminished or denied; our strategy derided; and the brave boys who had left home and all things to meet the dangers of the field, were made to understand there was an enemy in the rear almost as powerful as the enemy in front.

Now, we say, a record of this kind, still fresh in all memories, is not a popular one; it is not glorious; it is not a thing to be vaunted; it is not to be deliberately taken upon one's shoulders after it has been cast off, as if it were going to facilitate his march or give him acceptance with the people. On the contrary, it is a dishonorable scroll—a foul, scurvy, repulsive blot;—a treachery, or a half-faced sympathy with treachery, of which every magnanimous mind should be instinctively ashamed. For the rebels themselves, acting under the influences of miseducation, of a long training in error, of local prejudice, of falsehood cunningly taught and diffused, there may be compassion and forgiveness; but for their allies of the North, who had no such excuses for evil action, who knowingly and willfully plotted the destruction of our peace, our liberty and our Union, there is reserved another feeling. Their deeds, and some instances their names, will be a stench in the nostrils of mankind to the latest generation.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

REMINISCENCES.

In March, 1863, Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States, was in Harrisburg. A resolution was offered in the State Senate, tendering to him and ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, the use of the Senate chamber to address the people. The Union men all voted for it and it was carried. But the Democratic Senators all voted against it. The following was the vote:

YEAS—Messrs Boughter, Bond, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Serrill, Stuzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, Speaker—20.

NAYS—Messrs Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Lamberton, Mott, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—10.

In January, 1864, a resolution of thanks to Gen. Grant and his soldiers was offered in the Senate by Mr. Lowry. On the question of passing it to a second reading, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Donovan and Mr. Wallace. The vote stood thus:

YEAS—Messrs Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs Beardsdale, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsley, Lamberton, Latta, McSherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

The Union men all voted in favor of the resolution and the Democrats against it, and it was lost by a tie vote. Mr. Wallace, whose names appears in the negative in both the votes cited above, is the present Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Let the people, at the coming election, bear in mind that all the Democratic Senators of Pennsylvania voted in 1863 a deliberate insult to Andrew Johnson. Let them also remember that in 1864 the Democratic Senators also all opposed a vote of thanks to Gen. Grant and his brave soldiers. These same Democrats, with William A. Wallace as their chosen leader, are now asking the soldiers to vote for their candidates.

BULWER LYTTON says that a refined gentleman may always be known by the perfumes he uses. In American Society it is recognized as a mark of elevated taste to patronize Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its purity, freshness, and delicacy commend it to all persons of poetic taste and feeling. Sold everywhere.

WHO OPPOSED THE INCREASE OF PAY TO SOLDIERS.—The copperheads of the Pennsylvania Legislature. They voted almost solid against the resolution in favor of increasing the pay for soldiers. Now they want soldiers to vote for them.

R. R. R.—SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE BY ONE BOTTLE OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—*The Plague, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Yellow Fever, Fever and Ague cured and prevented by Radway's Ready Relief.*

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, relieved in a few minutes by Radway's Ready Relief.

Pain instantly removed: all acute, inflammatory, malarious or infectious diseases prevented and exterminated. The weak, feeble and nervous restored to strength, vigor and sound health by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle will do more good, cure more complaints and keep the stomach more clear and healthy than ten dollars spent for all other medicines or bitters in use.

One application externally or a few drops taken internally will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.—Looseness, diarrhœa, cholera morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or *lassitude* will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.—For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Sold by druggists, and at No. 87 Maiden Lane. sep27-2m.

A MODERN MIRACLE.—From old and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores *Gray Hair to its Original Color.*

Use it a few times, and PRESTO, CHANGE, the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long, disagreeable trial, to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and *before you know it*, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it *Cheap to Buy. Pleasant to Try, and Sure to do you Good.*

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H. For sale by all druggists. aug16 6m.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.—*Bell's Specific Pills*, are warranted in all cases, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all diseases arising from sexual excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, Seminal Loss, Nightly Emissions, and Sensual Dreams; Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, Gleet, Sexual Diseases, &c., &c., &c. *No change of Diet is Necessary* and they can be used without detection. Each box contains 60 pills Price ONE DOLLAR. If you cannot get them of your druggist, they will be sent by mail securely sealed, post paid with full instructions, that insure a cure, on receipt of the money; and a pamphlet of 100 pages on the *errors of youth, the consequences and remedy*, sent free; 10 cents required for postage. Address DR. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician,

P. O. Box 5079. 442 Broadway, New York.

Dealers can be supplied by Demas Barnes & Co., *Wholesale Agents*, New York. aug16-6m

TO LADIES.—*If you require* a reliable remedy to restore you, use *Dr. Harvey's Female Pills*, a never-failing remedy for the removal of Obstructions, *no matter from what cause they arise.* They are safe and sure and will restore nature in every case. They are also efficacious in all cases of Weakness, Whites, Prolapsus, &c. Sold in Boxes containing 60 Pills, Price ONE DOLLAR.

Send for DR. HARVEY'S Private Medical Adviser, addressed to females; 100 pages, giving full instructions, 10 cents required for postage. If you cannot purchase the pills of your druggist, they will be sent by mail, *post-paid* secure from observation, on receipt of One Dollar, by DR. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physicians,

P. O. BOX, 5079. 442 Broadway, New York.

Dealers supplied by Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York. aug16 6mos

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Williamsburgh, New York, was completely restored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease, Consumption. To consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. aug2-6t.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous and Genital Debility, Nightly Emissions and Seminal Weakness, the result of youthful indiscretion, and came near ending his days in hopeless misery, will, for the sake of suffering man, send to any one afflicted, the simple means used by him which effected a cure in a few weeks, after the failure of numerous medicines. Send a directed envelope and stamp and it will cost you nothing. Address, EDGAR THEMAINE, Station L. 128th St., New York City. aug16-2m

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Any Lady or Gentleman sending me an addressed envelope and stamp, will receive full directions for gaining the affections of the opposite sex, and which will enable them to marry happily, irrespective of wealth, age or beauty. Address, MRS. MARIE LEMOILL, Harlem P. O. New York City. aug16-2m

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn N. Y. feb 15-1y

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Associations, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. feb-1y

MARRIED.

FORNEY—KNELL.—On the 19th inst., at Harrisburg, by Rev. James Colder, Mr. Samuel B. Forney and Miss Mary A. Knell, both of Franklin co., Pa.

BARR—AUGHINBAUGH.—On the 24 inst., at the residence of Joseph Wingert, in Guilford township, by the Rev. S. M. M'Henry, Mr. Robert M. Barr, of Hamilton township, to Miss Jennetta Aughinbaugh, of the vicinity of Chambersburg.

DIED.

BAXTER.—On the 14th inst., in Fayetteville, Samuel Fuller, son of J. N. and Susen M. Baxter, aged 24 days.

REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, September 26, 1865.

Flour—White	$11 00	Butter	30
Flour—Red	10 00	Eggs	18
Wheat—White	1 90@2 10	Lard	25
Wheat—Red	1 80@2 00	Tallow	10
Rye	96	Bacon—Hams	32
Corn	60	Bacon—Sides	22
Oats	37	Soup Beans	1 50
Clover Seed	6 50@7 00	Washed Wool	80
Timothy Seed	2 00	Unwashed Wool	50
Flaxseed	1 80	Pared Peaches	5 00
Potatoes—Mercer	55	Unpared Peaches	3 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes	45	Dried Apples	1 50

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1865.

Flour—The sales to the home consumers take a wide range, say from $7 to $12 for common, superfine, and fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

Wheat—Sales 8000 bushels at $2,15 for new red and $2,20@2.22 for choice old red; about 600 bushels white sold at $2,50@2,60. Rye is worth $1. Yellow Corn is dull, and only 4000 bushels sold at 93 cents. Oats—Sales of 5000 bushels at 51@53.

Whisky is steady at $2,33, with small sales.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.

Beef Cattle—Sales of extra at 16@17c.; fair to good at 14@15c; and common at 10@13c ℔ lb., as to quality.

Cows—150 head sold at from $30@80 for Springers, and $30@100 ℔ head for cow and calf, as to quality.

Hogs—About 2500 head sold at from $17@19 the 100 lbs. net, as to quality.

Sheep—9000 head arrived and sold at from 6½@7½c. per lb. for good fat Sheep; $3,50@4,50 per head for stock Sheep; and Lambs at from $4 to $6 per head, as to quality.

New Advertisements.

UNION MEETINGS.—Public meetings of the People of Franklin county will be held as follows:

GREENCASTLE, Wednesday " " 27th.
WAYNESBORO', Thursday " " 28th.

Hon. DAVID M'CONAUGHY, the Union candidate for Senator, and Col. F. S. STUMBAUGH, the Union candidate for Assembly, and others, will address the meetings.

All who are in favor of sustaining the National and State Administrations, of maintaining the integrity of the Republic and restoring the government on the principles of Freedom so heroically vindicated by our gallant sons in the field, are invited to attend.

T. JEFFERSON NILL,
Chairman Union County Committee.
A. D. CAUFMAN, Sec'y.

A SUPERIOR SEWED BOOT can be had for *nine dollars*, at FREY & FOLTZ'S.

NEW STORE.
TINWARE, STOVES, &C.
MILLER, HAMILTON & CO.
Have opened their new store on the *South-East Corner of the Diamond*, where they can supply customers with first-rate articles at very cheap prices. sep27

ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE GAITERS—heavy soles—for Ladies, at FREY & FOLTZ'S.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale, his FARM and a Lot of Mountain Land. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on the undersigned, residing in Fayetteville. [sep27-3m] C. A. FUNK.

THE HEELS WON'T RUN DOWN in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters which are sold by FREY & FOLTZ.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Michael Burkett, late of Quincy township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
sep27 D. C. BURKETT, Adm'r.

YOUNG MEN WITH FAST ideas and lightning proclivities, we have just the hat for you. FREY & FOLTZ.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Peter Burr, late of Hamilton township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
Sep27. STEPHEN BELT, Adm'r.

GRAY'S PATENT MOULDED COLLARS and Necktie to match at FREY & FOLTZ.

NEW STYLE OF FALL GOODS just received and opening at A. J. & H. M. WHITE'S.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY, ACADEMIA, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA.—The winter session of this institute will commence on *Wednesday, November, 1st* 1865.

The undersigned having obtained possession of the above Institute, invites the patronage of all young ladies who wish to obtain a thorough education. Best advantages given in all branches. *Particular opportunities afforded in Music, Painting and Languages.* Competent teachers will take charge of the different departments.

Address CARL F. KOLBE, Proprietor,
sep27-6t Academia, Juniata County, Pa.

NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice, that at the last Term of Court held in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., on the 13th inst., it was ordered and decreed, after a report of the insanity of his said wife having been presented and approved by said Court, that Joseph Speck, of Strasburg, County and State aforesaid, should thenceforth, upon giving good and sufficient security to the Commonwealth for the faithful performance of his trust, have full power to transact all business relating to the management or disposition of his or her real or personal estate, in as full and ample a manner as he might or could do if